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Yugoslav Policy toward Albania

1. The Yugoslav Government maintains that its only intention toward Albania is to see the Albanian people free from the government of Enver Hoxha. The Yugoslav press constantly repeats that the Yugoslav Communist Party is the one that liberated Albania and that Marshall Tito loves the people of Albania and wants to liberate them as soon as possible. Frequently, people are sent into Albania to distribute propaganda in the form of brochures and leaflets which state that Yugoslavia liberated Albania from Fascism, helped her after the war, and that Yugoslavia wishes to help the Albanian people again to gain freedom. The Albanian people must fight in every manner the regime of Enver Hoxha and lean on Yugoslavia. In the brochures is an invitation to the Albanian people to escape into Yugoslavia and to join the League of Albanian Refugees.
2. Groups of 10 to 15 Albanians, well armed and dressed in the regional costume, have been organized by the UDB for infiltration into Albania. They are taken to the border in special cars and protected from attack on the Yugoslav frontier until they are well inside Albania. Groups leaving from Kosovo cross the border at Drac-Ash and Djakovica-Deva. Sometimes these groups are unable to return because they are attacked by Albanian border guards. During the years from 1948 to 1950, these groups brought many Albanians back with them, but during 1950 the Albanian people began to understand the intentions of the Yugoslav Government and no longer wanted to enter Yugoslavia. In 1951 the Albanians again began entering the country because they heard that Tito's policy had changed and that the Allies were giving money to Yugoslavia. As a result, there are now more than five thousand Albanians in Yugoslavia.
3. The head of all these armed Albanian groups is Colonel Cedimir Milovic. He is located in Pristina but he goes wherever there are Albanian emigres. General Dusan Mugosa is located in Belgrade and is the head of Albanian

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affairs. His assistants are Colonel Cedomir Milovic and Captain Grosser Kovacevic who are in direct contact with the leaders of the groups.

The League of Albanian Refugees

4. In July 1950, about one hundred Albanian emigres of the Committee in Prizren assembled to organize the League of Albanian Refugees. After many speeches, some of which were made by General Dusan Mugosa and Colonel Cedomir Mijovic, a council was elected headed by Apostol Tenefti from Pogradec-Korce. Other persons elected included the following: vice president, Nik Sokoli, Rexhep Beca, Jovan Mema, Lutfi Spahiu and Stathi Kostari. This Committee is completely controlled by the UDB.
5. In 1951 the Yugoslav Government began paying monthly salaries to all Albanian emigres amounting from 3,000 to 6,000 dinars. These salaries were based on the individuals needs of the emigres, with the heads of the Committee receiving larger amounts. The members of the Committee travel to all towns where Albanian emigres are located. Their expenses are paid by the UDB. Many of the emigres are working in the cities but there are some who do no work for their salaries.
6. The following influential persons in the ranks of the Albanian emigres are nationalists and anti-Communists and are well aware of the Yugoslav policy toward Albania:
 - a. Pal Bib Mirakaj, now at Istok near Pec, former army officer during the Italian occupation. From 1944 to 1951 he fought with ten other persons in the Puka Mountains against the Hoxha army;
 - b. Kol Guni, former officer. After Albania was occupied by the Communist regime, he went to Italy and in 1949 parachuted into Albanian territory. He joined Pal Bib Mirakaj in the Puka Mountains and went into Yugoslavia with him; and
 - c. Nikoll Gjonmarkaj, son of Captain Gjon Markagjoni, from Mirdita. At the present time he is in Mitrovica at the Hotel Jadran. He is anti-Communist and is not taking any part in Yugoslav activities in Albania. He receives a salary of 5,000 dinars a month. All three men are under surveillance by the UDB.
7. Rifat Kolgjini, from Luma, is located at Prizren as a head of a group that infiltrates into Albania. Kolgjini stated [redacted] although he was 25X1 in charge of such a group, he did not approve of the Yugoslav policy. He further stated that the Albanians look up to Gjon Markagjoni, and would be ready to take orders from him. Therefore, Markagjoni should be advised to send instructions on what type of propaganda could be spread by them in Albania. Kolgjini and Sali Lita from Luma, [redacted] 25X1 do not know that Markagjoni's group is not recognized by the National Committee for Free Albania in New York, but they believe it to be in some way officially recognized by the Allies.
1. [redacted] Nik Sokoli was reported killed while leading a mission into Albania in early November 1951.

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